

Holt County Sentinel.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF HOLT COUNTY.

OREGON, MO., MARCH 24, 1871.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The result of the election in this state came up as follows: The Democrats have elected the Governor and Railroad Commissioner, two certainly, and probably three, Congressmen, and a majority in the State Senate, with the House in doubt.

REGISTRATION.

Registration, under the new law, commences on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, at the usual places of holding elections. Officers have been appointed by the county court of this county for that purpose. Persons who were registered before the last election, need not be registered this spring. All males who have not been registered, who are twenty-one years old, and who have resided in the State one year, and in the county sixty days, who will take an oath to support the constitutions of the United States and the State of Missouri, and who have not been convicted of any infamous crime, can register and vote. Let all our friends who are not registered, see that their names are on the books.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The City election is approaching, and the candidates for members of the Board of Councilmen are not yet in the field. There will probably be no difficulty in finding men willing to accept the other offices, but none seem ambitious to become "City Fathers." All have an interest in keeping up an efficient City government, and each should be willing to shoulder his share of the burden and responsibility, of keeping the municipal machinery running. There are some who have not been in the Council who could as well as any who have served there, give a portion of their time for the public good. Do not be backward, gentlemen, but come forward and let the people have your names as candidates for Councilmen. Five are wanted from the West Ward, and four from the East Ward.

THE OREGON "SENATE."

OREGON, Mo., March 22, 1871.
MR. EDITOR: In my perambulations around Oregon I have discovered the existence of an institution the character of which is somewhat shrouded in mystery. I became cognizant of its existence in this way: I was looking for an acquaintance with whom I had business, and asked a man where I would find him. The man replied that I would find him at the "Senate." "The Senate?" I exclaimed in utter perplexity, "what is that?" "O, it is over yonder, up stairs," said the man, pointing to the identical, two-story building in which dwelt the "Tiger," about which I once wrote you. To my look of blank astonishment the man only responded with a propound well-executed wink with one eye, which seemed fraught with concealed knowledge, while he turned the other toward the building, addressed, in a manner that powerfully suggested a "strabismus," and left me dumb with astonishment. Since then I have stood in great awe of the "Senate," but this has not kept me from trying to satisfy my curiosity regarding that mysterious establishment.

I see a great many personages going up and down the steps that lead to the place, whom I suppose to be Senators. Some of them look grave and dignified, but pleased, while others look serious and sorrowful, as if worn down and oppressed by their arduous Senatorial duties. Once I saw a would-be Senator who was about to go up the steps, when he was stopped by a friendly Senator—one of the Senators with a sad countenance—who asked the individual, ambitious of Senatorial fame, if he was "well up in funds," and told him to go no farther if he was not, for he had no business up there if he was not "well up" in that respect. He evidently was not "well up." He walked away with his friend of the sorrowful countenance who seemed, too, not to be "well up." I have heard grave Senators, solemnly discoursing among themselves about "trumps," "aces," "cut-throat," "faro," "draw poker," "regular infernal skinning," and other matters too abstruse for my comprehension, but which seemed to be of weighty import to them. I finally concluded that the words "cut-throat," "draw poker," and "skinning," which, at first, seemed to me to be so cabalistic, must have some reference to Ku-Klux outrages, and that the same were being considered by the Senatorial body. I further concluded that their deliberations on this exciting topic led to the long night sessions held by the august members, and accounted for their keeping closed windows and locked doors.

Determined to make the most of this taking I questioned a Senator, whom I found at the foot of the stairs leading to the "Senate" chamber, early one morning, after a protracted night session, and who seemed to be more than usually depressed, miserable, and cue-tic. I asked him if the Ku-Klux had seriously affected the "funds," and if he had suffered any, financially, thereby. He looked at me a moment, then suddenly placed the forefinger of his right hand alongside his nose, ran his tongue out of the left corner of his mouth, and winked so energetically and defiantly that I forebore to insist on an answer. I walked away marvelling greatly. Notwithstanding my efforts to obtain some information about the proceedings of the "Senate" have proven fruitless, I have not given up in despair. I have heard Senators express a fear that when the new city administration comes in there will be a clash of jurisdiction between the city government and the "Senate." Should the apprehensions of these Senators prove well-founded, I believe that in the turmoil and agitation consequent thereon, some of the well guarded secrets of the "Senate" will be revealed. I do not believe that body can always baffles the inquiries of your friend.

DINGO BIR.

A POLITICAL LETTER OF HIGHLY ANTI-GRANT PROCLIVITY.

MR. EDITOR: I presume that while you publish a Republican paper, it will be open to communications from those of our party who may not entirely agree with the administration wing of the party. For it has come to that already; and there is not a township, or hamlet, in all the North, where division has not taken place. The writer of this is a Republican, was a member of the convention in which the Republican organization was conceived, and of that other one at Columbus, Ohio, in which the party was born, in the year 1855. He has remained with it during all the time since, and at all places, whether in danger or safety, in obloquy or glory. But success has had its usual effect; it has gathered to our party all the demagogues and unprincipled politicians who formerly led the Democratic party to the very precipice of disunion—who countenanced every vile dogma, encouraged every illegal measure of that party, until the mass of fraud, rascality and treason "stunk in the nostrils of the Most High," and culminated in the slaveholder's rebellion. Who to-day are the most influential leaders of the administration wing of the Republican party? Such men as Ben. Butler, C. D. Drake, and a dozen others of the most ultra-leaders of the administration wing of the Democratic party, at the end of Buchanan's term. Where the spoils are, there will the vultures be found. Every measure of corruption and violation of the fundamental law finds in them a warm support. To uphold slavery and war support of the south to the Democracy, they stopped at nothing, and in the name of State Rights, they passed the Fugitive Slave Bill, which struck down all State Rights. Whither now are these same men leading the Republican party? By advisers of the President, who is, himself, a man not versed in constitutional law, used to military authority, and entirely wanting in that modest humility and self-abnegation which characterizes the men of the closet and books. The cultivated intellects, under their regime, the world of thinking men has been astounded at his appropriation to his family of every possible office; at his dictation in State politics, and his interference in congressional business. Displays of egotism, shameless immorality, grasping avarice, corrupt bargains, money making speculations, denunciations of the amazement of the people into silence—almost to still indifference—until finally, in the so called Summer difficulty, the exhibition of a brutal obstinacy, exacting a brutal compliance with his private hatreds, has caused a reaction, or rather an action, and there begins to be heard a murmuring protest, the first faint thunders of popular denunciation. Will President Grant be wise in time? It is not to be hoped for. His system of false economy, taxing the present beyond toleration, to pay a debt which the future cannot and easily pay, has laid a foundation for the most wide-spread dissatisfaction; his severe and heartless administration in every department for payment of the obligations owed by the nation to the soldiers of the war of 1861 and 1865, has long since been contrasted, in the minds of these soldiers with his reckless extravagance in the contraction of new indebtedness, and an organized effort has long been in operation among a large portion of these former soldiers for his overthrow.

The writer of this article in the name of a large portion of the Republican party of the country as well as for himself, protests against any longer following such a leader. General Grant as leader of the Republican party and President of the United States is a great mistake. The man who can fill fifty offices with fifty relatives, who can dictate to Missouri Republicans for whom they shall vote for Governor, who can recommend Nebraska's Legislature for whom to vote for Senator, who can visit the lobby of Congress to use personal influence on members, who can order a Senatorial Committee upon to reject and whom to select as Chairman, who has done a thousand other acts of bad taste, to speak mildly, is not his choice for President.

The opposition of our correspondent to the administration of President Grant, seems to us more like personal dislike of the President, or rather dislike of certain personal traits which he is accused of having exhibited. While we believe Grant has done many things that he should not have done, and often given evidence of having been educated in a school not very well calculated to fit him for the position of chief magistrate of the nation, we cannot forget that he has proven true to the platform on which he was elected. Nor can we overlook the fact that, though the obligations of the Republican party to him are not so great as to entitle him to re-nomination at its hands, it still owes it to him and to itself not to make his follies and mistakes subjects of such bitter internal dissensions as to make a victory by the rebel-Democracy easy accomplishment. It may not be prudent to make him the next nominee of the party, but the squabbles of arrogant and reckless politicians growing out of efforts to displace him as the standard bearer of the party, should pass for what they are worth, and not be allowed to grow into a breach in the ranks of the party. (Editor.)

800 Saw-Logs.

Daniel Wagoner, whose abode is near Tarkenton Lake, Dallas Township, in this county, and who had been to the banks of the Missouri river, last winter, nearly eight hundred saw-logs which will be rafted "down stream," as soon as the river rises. These logs, saved into planks, will make 250,000 feet of lumber, which at \$6.50 per 1000 feet will make the sum of \$1,625. Cheap lumber this!

A beggar who asked for a coat at a clothingman's house, handed back one slightly worn which was offered him saying "Madam, I want a coat that I should not be ashamed to wear in the daytime."

FOREIGN NEWS.

SQUALLY TIMES IN PARIS.

The City in the Hands of a Mob.

LONDON, March 16.—The Journal Des Debats commenting on the result of the conference on the Eastern question, makes a bitter attack on England. It declares she has lost every advantage gained by the Crimean war. France is now helpless; her sword is broken. When it is unheated again its aim will be not at distant Turkey. Other Paris journals speak of England in a similar spirit.

The Count of Paris renounces any intentions on his part to compete with other Princes Royal of France for the throne.

The French Cabinet has decided to continue its policy of conciliation towards the malcontents of Mont Martre. The weather is bad. The insurgents are scattering, and it is thought those who still hold their ground will soon recede.

LONDON, March 16.—Orleans has been evacuated by the Germans. Sykes Swinburn and Johnston, of the American Legation, have been presented with a Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is rumored that Prussia has offered to sell the city of Mulhouse back to France for two hundred millions of francs.

The Times special from Paris of the 16th, says: The Government will attempt to-night to surprise the thirty cannon held by the insurgents in the Place de la Bastille. A company of national guards on duty there have promised to assist them in their undertaking by refusing to guard the guns any longer.

Bombard and other French negotiators go to Brussels on Friday evening, and negotiations for a definite truce of peace will probably be opened on Monday.

It has been decided by the French Government to place on the market a loan of two and a half millions of francs in the form of 3 per cent. rents.

PARIS, March 17.—Difficulties have arisen between the Germans and the French relative to the execution of the Convention of the 11th of March.

It is believed that private telegraphing will recommence on Monday. Ten trains will be run daily to and from Versailles during the session of the National Assembly.

One hundred seats in the Assembly are vacant.

The national guards have been invited to call at the American Legation to receive each five francs in money, a pound of tobacco, from subscriptions made in America for the relief of the sufferers in France.

A dispatch from Dieppe says that the Germans have gone and that the post posts and telegraphs have been restored to the control of the French authorities.

A dispatch from Rouen says: Henceforth all taxes will be payable to the French. The branch of the Bank of France at Rouen has resumed business. The vacancies in the Assembly are mostly from Alsace and Lorraine, where there is great excitement in the election of the popular man for votes in the election. The Assembly has appointed a committee of forty-five to report upon the state of the invaded departments. A killing eighteen persons and wounding forty.

The journals complain that the Prussians are still depriving upon the nation, to pay a debt which the future cannot and easily pay, has laid a foundation for the most wide-spread dissatisfaction; his severe and heartless administration in every department for payment of the obligations owed by the nation to the soldiers of the war of 1861 and 1865, has long since been contrasted, in the minds of these soldiers with his reckless extravagance in the contraction of new indebtedness, and an organized effort has long been in operation among a large portion of these former soldiers for his overthrow.

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DINGO BIR.

THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

How to Populate a State and Make a Fortune, &c., &c.

(For the Holt County Sentinel.)

MR. EDITOR: Experience has taught your correspondent that the people themselves, and not money, constitute our true wealth. Therefore give me the population of any town, county or state, village or city in the United States, and I will give you a fair valuation of the true wealth of each. For, as an average, it is usually pretty safe to allow about \$1,500 per capita, and if any of your readers should have any doubts in regard to the matter, they can test the rule and satisfy themselves.

Therefore if you would make Missouri a great, wealthy and powerful state, you should encourage migration and populate it. Indeed your mottoed men to buy up whole townships of good land and then, by connecting themselves with the Emigrant Societies of the East, turn round and give one-half of it to actual settlers, and thereby raising the value of the remaining half ten-fold, or, in other words, invest \$50,000 and give away \$500,000, and make \$400,000 on the same line make thousands of human beings happy and independent for life.

And now, in support of this kind of financing, I will state that in 1851, when Chicago only contained a population of 25,000 to 30,000, a friend came here and invested his all, \$5,000, in what was then known as outside city property. The people continued to come, and now have over 500,000, and by their coming they raised the value of my friend's property to over half a million of dollars. Now reduce our population again to 25,000 or 30,000 and of course his property would go back to its original value; therefore as you will now perceive, it is our population, and not our money capital, that constitutes our true wealth.

Let me lay my eye on your state, Mr. Editor, and you most favorably impressed with its future, but, at the same time, I cannot understand why a portion of your citizens should, against their own interests, undertake to discourage emigration to that state, for, in my opinion, there is no state in the United States considering the climate, fertility of the soil—everything combined—that is better adapted for the permanent settlement of the Germans from the Old World, than the State of Missouri.

E. H. CUMMINGS.

CHICAGO, March 13, 71.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

CHICAGO, Mo., March 20, 1871.

MR. EDITOR: Our school closed Friday, March 17th, 1871, the scholars giving, in the evening, an exhibition. Long before the hour appointed for commencement, the house was filled to its utmost capacity. We had been looking forward to that evening for some time past, and were not disappointed. The scholars had used every exertion, in concert with their able teacher, to make the exhibition a success.

We can say, and we feel proud of it, that we have some fine talent for originality among our scholars. I will mention a few of them: Eugene Douglas, David Price, Robert Price, Josephine Hudstetter and Susan Farasworth would be a credit to any school. We are sorry to mention, that there are still young men in our neighborhood and county, who come to public places and entertainments only to be a nuisance. We had few of that number on the evening alluded to. We will write again before long, to let the scholars know what is going on in our midst.

OBSERVER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Divorces.

Absolute divorces legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or country, on grounds of desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause, no publicity. No charge until divorce is obtained. Advice free. Address, MOORE & RICHARDSON, Counselors at Law, 116 Broadway, New York, 201.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address HERBERT A. WILSON, 105 South Second St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Cheering Words for the Billions.

Every day demonstrates more clearly that liver complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cured without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obduracy is not proof against the powerful, remedial and restorative operation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That genial corrective compels the organs to do its duty. It must secure regularity and healthfulness to the functions of the Biliary. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is constipation, it disappears; if there is indigestion or backache, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with jaundice, they recover their natural color. If the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be, and whatever the cause, there is a cure effected by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These are proven facts, and should be seriously pondered over, rather than be promptly assuaged by all persons of bilious habit.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The people of Holt county should take notice, that the train of the Burlington Route connects at Adams with the Chicago & North Western, St. Paul and All Points in Minnesota.

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The splendid equipment of Day Coaches,

PULLMAN PALACE CARS &

PULLMAN DINING CARS.

Makes this the favorite line, and all parties bound East and West will study their interest by taking the Burlington Route.

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LIVE STOVE DEALERS.

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Passengers taking other lines East or West, should by all means take this in returning, as it passes through a splendid country, large and fertile, and over a first-class and elegantly equipped road.

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At Quincy—over the magnificent new bridge across the Mississippi with Chicago, Burlington

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ALL DISEASES REQUIRING THE USE OF

A POWERFUL AND RELIABLE

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IT PERMANENTLY REPAIRS

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PURE, RICH BLOOD.

A Smooth Skin

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Clear Complexion

FOLLOW ITS USE.

For Liver Complaint, or Biliousness and Constipation of the Bowels, it is a remedy of

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